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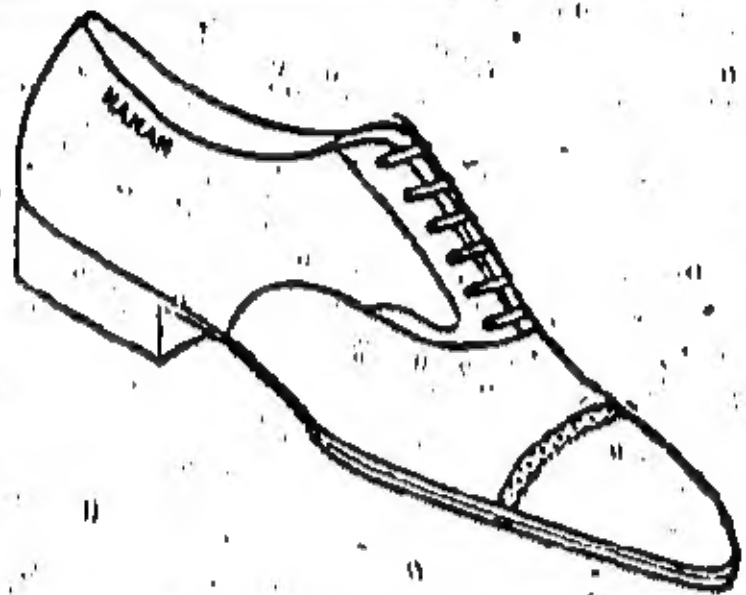
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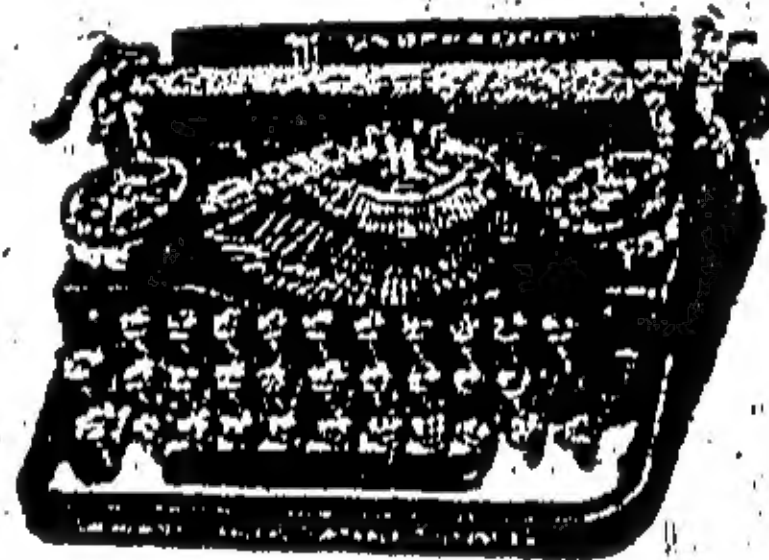
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OIL IN SARAWAK.

THE SHELL GROUP'S ACTIVITIES.

On July 30th a new Company was incorporated in Kuching, Sarawak, to take over the Oil interests previously administered by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. in Miri. The new Company is the "Sarawak Oilfields Limited," and it takes over a field which is likely to prove one of the best oil producing fields in territory under the protection of the British Government.

After many years of scientific prospecting, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd. were rewarded for their trouble and expenditure by the appearance of large quantities of oil of good quality, and experts are agreed, that this field holds out the greatest possibilities for the future. The field already exploited in Sarawak has already given an extraordinary rate of production, and the oil horizons have proved numerous and extend over a large area. Each month yield becomes greater and now approximates 700 tons of crude per day. The most noticeable feature of the field is the average daily output per producing well, which, from figures published in the "Petroleum Times" dated January 29th, 1921, is higher than that of most of the producing wells of the fields of California, so that an unusually high output can be anticipated as new wells are brought in, which is being done as fast as drillers and material can be landed. A number of areas, in addition to the area from which production is at present being obtained, have for some time past been under investigation by the Company's geologists, and the indications so far found and the very favourable reports received give good reason to expect further large and successful development areas in the future. The crude oil, moreover, is of very valuable quality producing kerosene, benzine, and liquid fuel, of excellent quality. For some time past the crude has been refined on the spot, and the Company are now doubling their refinery capacity in order to cope with the phenomenal increase in output.

Situated as it is within three days of Singapore, and within reasonable proximity to the main trade routes from Singapore to Hongkong and Manila, and from Java to Hongkong, its geographical position—Long. 114 E. and Lat. 4.24 N.—is most advantageous both for purposes of supplying Eastern markets and for purposes of bunkering oil-driven vessels. Loading is done through submarine pipelines carried out 2½ miles from the shore where there is ample depth of water for the largest vessels. These lines are believed to be the longest submarine oil pipelines in the world. A third line, 14,550 feet in length, was successfully launched August 16th, and will shortly be in use. These lines enable ships to be loaded and despatched exceedingly quickly.

The situation and development of Miri is unique. Instead of, as one would expect, a very hot climate, it is exceedingly cool and healthy. In accordance with the Shell Company's usual policy, great pride has been taken in providing adequate recreation and amusement for the whole community, and today Miri enjoys all the facilities of larger centres, including tennis, golf, sea-bathing, a good cinema and a motor bus service to connect up with the outlying oil producing areas. A large farm is in operation for the comfort of the community, and ice plant, vegetable gardens, etc., which permits the colony being practically self-supporting, with the exception of rice, all of which is supplied by the Company at a low cost.

On June 21st, 1921, His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements visited Miri, and made a tour of the fields and expressed his admiration for the energy and skill displayed in the exploitation work.

The Sarawak Government gives the Company every encouragement in its unremitting search for this valuable product, and the future of Sarawak as an oil-producing country and of the Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. is extremely rosy.

CROWN COLONIES.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

In the House of Commons on July 6th, Lieut.-Colonel JAMES asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it is the practice to compile for each of the Crown Colonies an annual general Report to be presented to Parliament containing official particulars of the trade, revenue, vital statistics, and general information relating to the Colony during the year; whether these Reports are frequently issued so long after the period with which they deal as to be almost useless for the purpose for which they are intended; whether, in the case of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands of the British West Indies, no annual Report has been published since that for the year 1915-16; and what steps he proposes to take to secure greater promptness in the preparation of these Reports, which for many persons provide the only accessible means of obtaining essential information?

Mr. Wood: An annual general report containing the information referred to is compiled by the Administration of each Colony, and it has been the practice hitherto to present the Reports to Parliament. In the interests of economy, however, it has been decided to issue these Reports as Stationery Office publications in future. It is a fact that in the case of St. Lucia no annual Report has been published since that for the year 1915-16. A review of the dates on which the reports of various colonies had been received was recently made in the Colonial Office, and reminders were sent to the governors of all colonies and protectorates from which reports were overdue. It is hoped that these reminders will have the effect of expediting the preparation and transmission of the reports.

"KILL ALL. SPARE NONE."

PEKING ORDER TO EXTERMINATE SOUTHERNERS.

[CANNON INFORMATION BUREAU.]

Canton, September 3rd. It was the boast of Attila that grass never grew again where once his horse's hoof had trod. If the Peking Premier, Chih Yun-peng, were to have his way no Southerner would live again where once his brother's Northern hordes had warred in the South. The following is a telegram which the Tschun of Hunnan has felt compelled to communicate to the Nation from his seat of Government at Changsha. The original has appeared in the vernacular press in most parts of China not under the subjection of the Super-Tschunate:—

THE TELEGRAM.

On the capture of Ting Shih Chiao (a town in Southern Hupeh where the Peking Premier's brother had his headquarters), our troops found a decoded telegram from the Peking Premier, Chih Yun-peng, to his brother, Brigadier-General Chih Yun-so. It reads: "Your telegram received. The Southerners are like beasts and brutes. You are right to give them no quarter. Kill all, spare none. Meet deceit with deceit. Fence with them. Put every chance to profit. Do not heed their talk of peace. We must kill them before the work is done. If they again make overtures, bid them go to Inspector-General Wu Pei-fu. You are also to act as he directs and submit your views for his approval. I have already sent you 12 machine-guns. I am also hurrying on with the ammunition. My attention has been drawn to the wounded officers and men. They will be compensated. Be sure not to use up your men too much; save their strength, also your ammunition. Do not fight recklessly. Be cautious and prudent. We know not when fighting will cease. Therefore, conserve your fighting power. Your brother, Yun-peng. Noon, 1 13th (August 13th). Seal."

A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE.

Chao Heng-ti, who is the Tschun of Hunnan and, as a sworn brother of Wu Pei-fu, is believed to be still loyal to the latter, adds: "In the present campaign, Hunnan troops are doing no more than assisting the self-Government movement in the neighbouring province of Hupeh; it is a righteous cause. Yet the Peking Premier dares to be so heartless and chieftain. It betrays the Nation to call him to strictest account."

A BRITISH WAR TABLET IN MANILA.

A beautiful tablet in memory of the 14 members of the Manila Club who died in the world war was unveiled on Sunday, August 28th, at the Manila Club, Calle San Marcelino, by the acting British Consul-General, Mr. Paske Smith, in the presence of a representative gathering of British residents.

Mr. Paske-Smith made an eloquent address in which he paid tribute to the patriots whose names are engraved on the marble tablet of the club. Those whose names are thus perpetuated are R. W. Barrett, M. A. Black, C. D. Blackie, B. F. Chapman, D. M. Cunningham, G. L. Davidson, B. S. Findlay, E. C. Griffith, H. J. Jones, Marcus McGregor, N. M. Robertson, T. Russell, A. Skene-Smith, and R. Warnock. Sixty-three British subjects from Manila saw war service.

Rev. G. F. Mosher, Episcopal Bishop of Manila, pronounced the unveiling prayer and benediction.

The tablet, designed by Mr. C. B. Nelson, is of highly polished hardwood and bears a bronze design on which are inscribed the names of the club and the date of the war.

Many wreaths were received for the occasion.

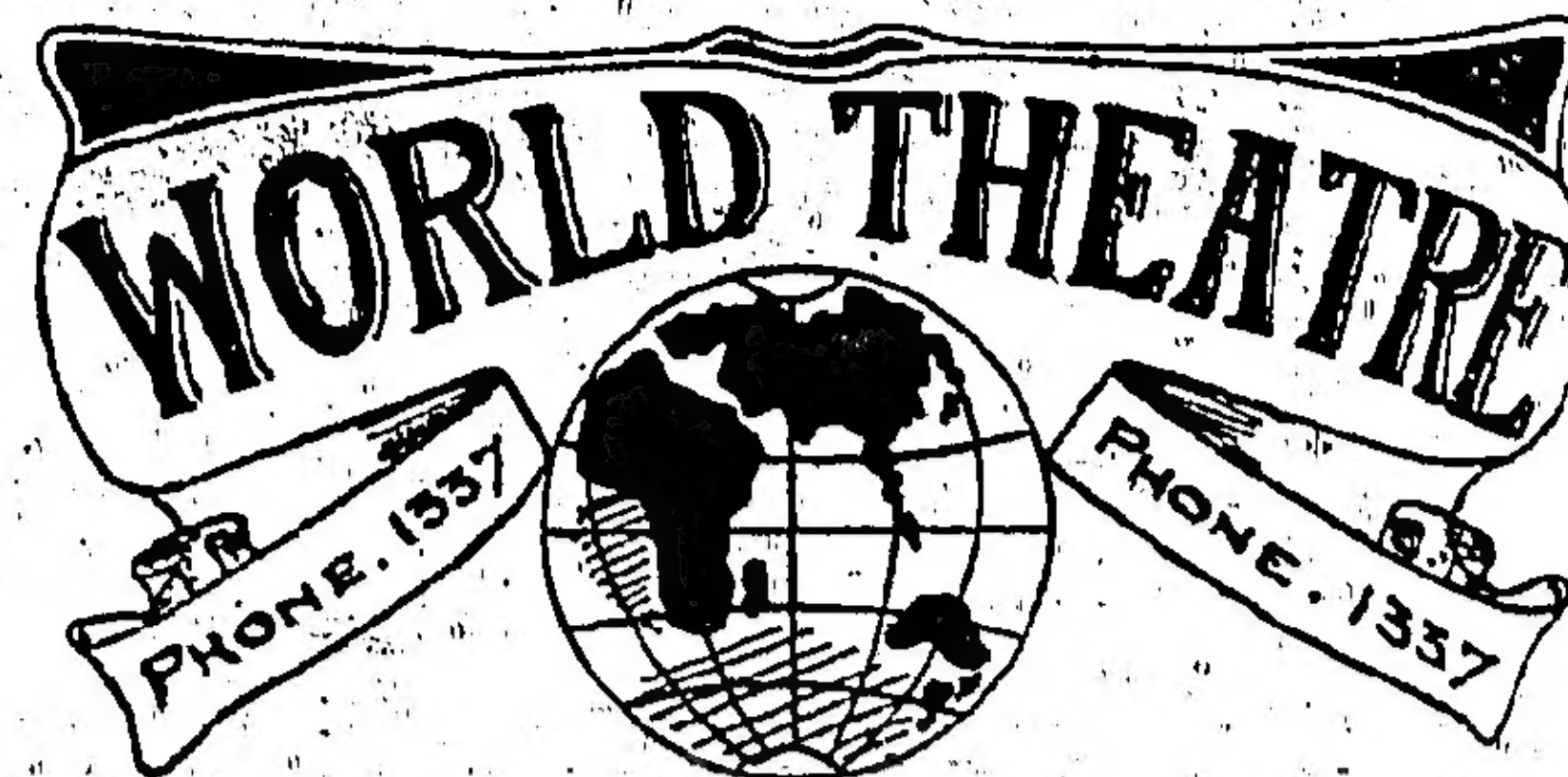
PROVINCIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

FUKIEN FOLLOWING THE LEAD OF HUPEH.

The Asiatic News Agency reports that following the footsteps of the Hupeh people, who have succeeded in ousting Fuchun Wong Chan-yuan from Wuhan, the Fokien people, under the leadership of General Liu Yun, a retired officer of the Chinese army, and other prominent men, have organized what they call "the self-governing troops of Fokien" whose sole object is to drive out Tschun Li Nao-chi and then proclaim self-Government for this province after the model of Hunan and Kwangtung. At the commencement, the leaders of the self-governing army are demanding from the Peking Government the abolition of the Tschun system in Fokien and they will rise in revolt against the authorities if their "request" be not accepted by the North. Serious trouble is brewing in Fokien.

IF YOU WEAR TORIOS.

You know you have done the best. If you do not, you have not yet done the best you can to give your eyes comfort. It is possible to correct the visions of eyes that need glasses without using Torio-lenses. It would also be possible to use a motor car without pneumatic tyres, but it would not be as comfortable. If you have failed to find real eye comfort, try a pair of Torios, their deep inner curve conforms to the natural motions of your eye. Torio lenses of any prescription are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central.—Advz.



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[1166]

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The Commodore, W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.

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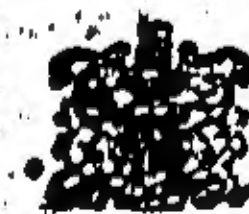
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Sold by

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722

REVOLVER AND AMMUNITION
WITHOUT A PERMIT.EUROPEAN PREFERS GAOL TO
PAYING \$200 FINE.

Sidney Spalding, of No. 3, Observatory Villas, Kowloon, was charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistrate's yesterday, with having in his possession a revolver and 48 rounds of ammunition, for which he had no permit.

Mr. C. H. Lyon, who appeared for the defence, said that he could plead guilty to a technical offence, and explain the circumstances for the Magistrate's consideration. Two burglaries had occurred at the defendant's house not long ago when furniture, silver and jewellery were stolen. The revolver came into the defendant's possession the day before the police raided the house. He got it from a friend with a view to purchasing it. As he had not yet closed the deal, he did not declare possession of the revolver to the police. When the police visited the house, the defendant, without any hesitation, admitted that he had a revolver and some ammunition in his possession, and produced them.

Inspector Spear said that on July 27th last, a man named Stewart, living with the defendant, reported to the police the theft, from the house of two Winchester rifles. He had made enquiries, but could not find any mention of the rifles in the police records. Had they been reported, they would certainly have been recorded. Since that time, the police had kept watch at the defendant's house. On August 27th, two Chinese were seen coming out of the house. When they were questioned, they made a certain statement which they afterwards went back upon. The men's statement was to the effect that they had gone to the house to try and buy some ammunition. On that day, the police raided the house. He was prepared to admit that the defendant did not hesitate to declare possession of the revolver and ammunition when the police announced the object of their visit.

Mr. Lyon submitted that Inspector Spear's statement about the two Chinese could not be admitted as evidence. They had said that they went to the house to "try" and purchase ammunition. The point was whether or not they were successful.

The defendant might have refused to have anything to do with them.

The Magistrate agreed, and suggested that the Chinese might have been lying for all they knew about that matter. But the defendant could not get away from the fact that he had an unlicensed revolver in his possession.

Mr. Lyon pleaded that he did not have time to declare it.

The Magistrate thought that he had the simplest thing for the defendant to do, to be on the safe side, was to take the revolver to the police as soon as it came into his possession, explain the circumstances and ask for instructions as to what to do.

Mr. Lyon submitted that the Winchester mentioned by Inspector Spear had nothing to do with the case. The defendant had explained to the Inspector that the rifles were left in his house by a ship's officer. The defendant had produced a letter from this man advising him that a certain person would call for the rifles, but he never came.

The Magistrate agreed that it was not evidence, but held that the Inspector was entitled to mention the matter in the course of his case to show that there was suspicion to justify the raid.

Inspector Spear produced some loose ammunition of various calibres, which, he said, was found in the house. Mr. Lyon explained that they belonged to another friend of the defendant's who used to be in the Defence Corps. It was such an inappreciable quantity that the defendant thought it was not necessary to declare it.

The Magistrate suggested that the police thought that the defendant was not a fit and proper person to possess arms.

Inspector Spear agreed, and said that they took a serious view of the defendant's case. Mr. Lyon said he hoped your Worship will give some consideration to the circumstances I have outlined, also the fact that the defendant had without hesitation admitted possession as soon as the police came.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$200. Defendant: What is the alternative? The Magistrate: Two months. Defendant: I'll take the two months.

SOLICITOR'S NEW TOY.
LEADS HIM INTO TROUBLE.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, solicitor, "did not exactly represent," in a professional sense an Indian chauffeur, summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsay, at the Magistrate's yesterday, "I am the real culprit, I'm afraid," said Mr. Longinotto. The Indian attended to answer three summonses; (1) being in charge of an unlicensed car; (2) being an unlicensed driver and (3) leaving the car unattended.

Mr. Longinotto explained that he had just bought a new car, it was delivered at 4.30 p.m., and that night he went to dinner in it to give it a trial. The licence for car and driver were taken out next day, in the ordinary course, and quite apart from the present prosecution. "We are horribly guilty," added Mr. Longinotto, "but I think under the circumstances you need not rub it in."

As a solicitor, Mr. Longinotto replied, the Magistrate, "you, of course, know the law better than other people and you should be very careful to see that everything is in order."

"We are all more or less human; even solicitors," rejoined Mr. Longinotto. "Most people would take a chance the very first day they bought a car and when it only arrived in the late afternoon."

As to the car being left unattended, Mr. Longinotto explained that they had assumed the presence of petrol in the tank. The supply ran out and the driver had gone to get some more. He put a Chinese in temporary charge but the man disappeared.

Inspector Garrod, in reply to the Magistrate, said the police did not take a serious view of the case. Fines of \$5 on each summons were imposed.

MONEY LENDING LAW.
SUMMARY COURT ACTION.

The question whether the signing of a promissory note, when no money passes, is a money lending transaction, was raised before the Puisse Judge Mr. J. R. Wood in the Summary Court, yesterday.

Mr. G. R. Haywood represented an Indian moneylender who sued four Chinese, (represented by Mr. H. C. Macnamara), for recovery of money due.

The plaintiff lent to two of the defendants on August 12th, 1920, \$150, a promissory note being given for the loan. The money passed and the note was signed at plaintiff's registered address. Legal action was taken in the Summary Court in 1921 and plaintiff obtained judgment against one of the defendants for the amount claimed, \$177. This man failed to pay and was arrested on a writ of execution and taken to gaol. On July 13th plaintiff went to Mr. Haywood's office and told him that the other three Chinese were willing to sign a fresh note in satisfaction of the judgment and so release the man in gaol. The second promissory note was typed out and signed in Mr. Haywood's office for \$300 and the man in gaol was released.

The note for \$300 was signed, Mr. Haywood mentioned, against his advice. He thought they should have signed for a smaller amount, but plaintiff and the Chinese made a verbal agreement that the amount to be actually paid should be less than that amount, and said Mr. Haywood he had always found that money lenders kept their promise when the other party kept their bargain.

Mr. Macnamara submitted that plaintiff's claim failed because the note was not signed at his registered address.

His Honour: But no money passed.

Mr. Macnamara admitted that no money changed hands, but he contended that it was a money lending transaction. It was like an allotment of shares.

Mr. Haywood contended that all plaintiff did was to take fresh security. The whole of the loan was made at the registered address; this note was only a fresh promise.

His Honour said there was only one point, whether this transaction was the carrying on of a money lending business.

Mr. Macnamara contended that the note involved a money profit, and seeing that plaintiff claimed the whole of the money profit, it must be assumed that plaintiff was conducting a money lending transaction.

Mr. Haywood said he was willing to waive the extra amount and only ask for the original sum. He believed there were some cases on this point.

His Honour: What would you like me to do Mr. Haywood?

Mr. Haywood: I would like you to give judgment for plaintiff. (Laughter.)

His Honour said there were two points, the first was whether the judgment divided the transaction in two and the second was whether the fact that this note stated an amount in excess of the amount due rendered the transaction a money lending transaction.

Judgment was reserved, his Honour intimating that he would like to look up previous cases on these points.

TONSorial EVIDENCE ON
RELIGION.

Another Indian moneylender was the plaintiff in a case before the Puisse Judge, yesterday afternoon. Mr. M. H. Turner represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Leo Longinotto the defendant.

The defence was that the I.O.U.'s were cancelled by assigning to the plaintiff an I.O.U. for \$500 held by the defendant. The defendant said he was promised his own I.O.U. back in return for this, but the plaintiff delayed and finally said he had lost the I.O.U.

Mr. Turner asked the defendant if he was prepared to go to the Sikh Temple and swear on the Sikh Bible that his story was true.

Mr. Longinotto: He is not a Sikh at all; he shaves.

The Judge (to the defendant): Are you a Sikh?

Defendant: Yes. He added, in reply to Mr. Turner's renewed inquiry that he would swear in the Temple if the plaintiff would also swear to the truth of his evidence.

Mr. Turner then made application that this procedure be carried out. He remarked that it had been done before.

The Judge: It is not my custom.

Mr. Longinotto: I thought your Lordship would not allow the ceremony.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, with costs, and the Judge remarked that he accepted the evidence of the plaintiff and disbelieved that of the defendant.

EARTH TREMORS AND
QUAKES.

RECORDED AT THE OBSERVATORY.

The Director of the Royal Observatory communicated the following information of earthquakes recorded at the Observatory on the 5th and 6th inst.:-

The quakes at 6.26, 7.37, 7.45 and 9.40 were felt.

Movement	Time	Amplitude
Faint tremor	Sept. 5 17.35	0.17 30.20
Distinct	" " 3.18	1.0 2.10
" Quake	" " 2.18	0.2 18.55 2.7
" tremors	" " 2.57	40 2.60 15.16
" " "	" " 4.10	15 4.41 58.
Faint	" " 5.57	50 8.30 40
Distinct quake	" " 6.26	20 8.37 20 2.0
" " "	" " 6.38	10 8.39 40 1.1
" " "	" " 7.37	25 7.40 5 2.0
" " "	" " 7.42	40 7.42 58 0.2
Distinct	" " 7.45	10 7.46 30 2.6
" " "	" " 7.57	5 7.58 45 1.6
" " "	" " 9.40	35 9.42 45 1.8

The large waves show no preliminary tremors for estimating the distance of the epicentre; though as the shocks were felt the origin could not be many hundreds of miles distant.

GOLF TOPICS.

[BY ZODIAC.]

I was a little too optimistic last week when I remarked that those players who had been disappointed by the cancelling of the competitions at Happy Valley would be able to play the following Sunday. Apparently this is a recurring decimal. On Saturday I went to the Valley to see the course the greater part of which had been transformed into a lake, and it made one wonder whether there would be any signs of a golf-course when the water subsided. The drainage system must be remarkably good, however, for I returned on Sunday to show a few unbelievers that I had not been exaggerating and to behold the lake had vanished! So, there are hopes that the competitions will be played next Sunday, but I'm not an optimist this week!

It is to be hoped that when the meeting does really take place it will be well patronized, even if only to show appreciation of the Sub-Committee's determination to hold it. Before the rains came the course was in very good condition, but it is doubtful if it will be seen at its best next Sunday, as the grass has grown at a tremendous pace, and there is very little time in which to cut the whole course.

Last week-end a cheerful optimist expressed the opinion that the rain would do good in the long run! He was on the House Committee, so I hope that next Sunday he will have to provide about 20 more tins than have been ordered; it will then be the Greens Committee's turn to be cheerfully optimistic!

I was not wrong last week when I expressed my feelings as regards the lack of enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Club. I have since had further proof. I called attention to the fact that a library of golf books was proposed, and that any books on the subject would be gratefully received. A notice to this effect also appeared in the advertisement columns of all our local newspapers. Up to date one book has been received!

Had I mentioned, by chance, that the Committee proposed to spend \$5,000 on making new bunkers there would have been indignation meetings started by every two golfers who met at the Club bar, and the Committee would have been denounced as incompetent. But, because the Committee try to do something for the benefit of the Club, that will not cost money they do not receive the least encouragement. I suppose there are between five and six hundred members of the Golf Club, and it does seem absurd to think that only one member has a book on golf to give. If members do not wish to give a book as a permanent gift I am sure the Committee would be grateful for the loan of it for six months.

When I wrote my last article and hinted that the General Committee might benefit by the inclusion of a member who represented the poorer section of golfers I was not aware that the Committee had only recently met and proposed an amendment of the by-law which lays down the number to serve on the Committee. As it stands, the Committee consists of a captain, an hon. secretary and six members. As amended it would be constituted as follows:—A president, a captain (who incidentally will be elected primarily for his status as a golfer), an hon. secretary, and nine members. This should allow of a very fair representation, and if members do not think the trouble to elect the right men, they only have themselves to blame if the Club is not run satisfactorily. The Committee is, or rather should be, elected—and this is a point members must insist on—by ballot at the annual general meeting. There is ample time between now and then for members to make up their minds whom they honestly believe to be the right men to look after the affairs of the club to the common satisfaction of all. Unfortunately it often happens that the right men hide their lights under a bushel and want a good deal of finding. Last of all, we don't require any men on the Committee who haven't the time to look after any particular department they are asked to; they should make their attitude in this matter clear when they are proposed, not after their election.

Two new matting tees have been put down at Deep Water Bay as an experiment. It is rather premature to say whether they will be a success or not, but I think that on a course like this, where grass tees are so difficult to keep in good order and room is so restricted, they are bound to prove satisfactory. They will seem strange, no doubt, at first, but not more so than putting on a mud-green, and this is done by hundreds of golfers who have learnt that if the best is not available, the second best is better than nothing at all. Further, I hear a rumour that during the off season this popular little summer course is to be greatly improved, by the addition of bunkers guarding the greens. The pessimists need not be alarmed about extra expenses; the work will be done by the permanent ground staff, whose services thereby will be fully utilized during the winter.

A player who read my remarks about "encouraging the young player has a scheme which, to my mind, is worthy of consideration." He proposes that a junior section of the Golf Club should be created, with headquarters at Happy Valley. This is an enlargement of the present scheme of having restricted members at a reduced subscription. His idea is that anyone wishing to join the junior section should be able to do so at a reduced entrance fee and subscription, and that they should be allowed to play only on the Happy Valley course. Further, he advocates that they should have a say in the running of the course. At present restricted members have to pay full entrance fee and do not have any say.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

GARAGE OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE MOST DANGEROUS ROAD IN
THE COLONY.

Amongst other traffic cases coming before Mr. R. E. Lindsay, yesterday, was a summons against Mr. C. Colborn Taylor for leaving a motor-bicycle and sidcar on the footpath outside the Dragon Garage, on August 27th.

The defendant said the European manager gave him a space for the outfit inside the garage. He left the outfit inside and when he came back it was in the roadway. He thought it strange, but mounted and drove away.

The Magistrate: I suppose you will want to withdraw the summons. Inspector Garrod? If the defendant put it inside, he can't be held responsible if someone in the Garage puts it outside.

Inspector Garrod: The defendant is responsible.

The Magistrate: He certainly is not, if he hands over the machine to the garage.

The Inspector: The Garage won't take the responsibility for it. They say they merely let him put it there.

The Magistrate said the law could not hold the defendant responsible, but the Inspector said that Mr. Bowley had satisfied a previous Magistrate that the garage was not responsible in such a case.

The Magistrate said the decisions of his predecessors did not bind him in the least.

The Inspector said he was bound to go by former rulings, and he had acted on the former ruling that the garage could not be charged with obstruction.

The Magistrate: I shall certainly find, until satisfied to the contrary, that a garage that undertakes to store a car or cycle for another person is responsible if that car is taken out of the garage and left in the street.

A Japanese, driving a brand-new gun, was summoned for rounding a bend, at Caine Road, at 25 miles an hour, at 10.45 p.m., on August 30th.

The summons was dismissed.

The Magistrate: I shall certainly find, until satisfied to the contrary, that a garage that undertakes to store a car or cycle for another person is responsible if that car is taken out of the garage and left in the street.

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Everyone knows it is not by looks alone that

we judge a man—rather by the knowledge of his own capabilities.

Similarly you cannot judge a piece of furniture by what it appears to be.

Brilliant finish, and bold design do not necessarily mean you are getting value

for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL REOPENED and a BEGINNERS CLASS will be started on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, at 8.15 P.M. at the Chinese Language School, junction of Zetland Street and Ice House Street. (Masonic Hall Premises).

Intending Students are requested to send in names to the undersigned for enrolment. By Order,

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Honoring, September 6th, 1921. 1416

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with reference to the Special Resolution passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of the above Company held on the 10th and 31st days of August 1921, regarding the division of the above Company's share capital from shares of the denomination of \$10 each into shares of the denomination of \$10 each, in order to enable such Special Resolutions to be carried into effect, it is necessary that shareholders should forthwith forward to the undersigned the Share Certificates in respect of their respective holdings of shares in the Company in exchange whereof the undersigned will, upon receipt of, such Share Certificates, forward to the respective holders thereof written acknowledgments of the receipt thereof.

When the new Certificates in respect of the division of the shares of the denomination of \$10 each as aforesaid are ready, Notice thereof will be given to shareholders and such new Certificates will be obtainable by shareholders upon application to the undersigned at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria Hongkong, in exchange for the above mentioned acknowledgments.

Dated this Seventh day of September, 1921.
For the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. N. BEAULIEPARE, Secretary. 1417

OIL PLANTS & LIGHTER FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 4 V.D. Anderson Motor Driven Expeller Oil Plants and other accessories complete, also one wooden lighter "WOLFE" equipped with oil tank, carrying capacity about 135 tons more or less.

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes marked on the outside "Tender for Oil Plant" or "WOODEN LIGHTER" as the case may be and must be addressed to the undersigned before the 14th day of September, 1921. The Special Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or the lowest tender.

The undersigned does not warrant or guarantee the above description in any way, but inspection and details concerning the Oil Plant and Lighters will be given to bona fide purchasers on application at the undermentioned address:

E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Special Manager,
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
6, Charter Road.
Hongkong, September 7th, 1921. 1418

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1921, will be payable on MONDAY, the 19TH SEPTEMBER 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, 10th September 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1920. 1415

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office 14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of SEPTEMBER, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order
D. K. KHARAS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1921. 1382

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of \$15 (Hongkong currency) on or before October 1st, 1921.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination:

- Two King Edward VII. Scholarships, of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
- One President Scholarship of the value of £400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
- One Chater Masonic Scholarship open to the sons of Free Masons who are members of any Masonic Bodies in Hongkong or in South China of the value of \$200 per annum.
- Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the value of £200 per annum open to candidates of Pure British descent.

N. TESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. 1406

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Building above Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. Entrance on Charter Road.
Dated the 1st September, 1921.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO. 1379

NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over from Messrs. BRUNNER, Mond & Co. (China) Limited the Agency of Messrs. JOSEPH CROSSFIELD & SONS, LIMITED, for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicates of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid" Brand).
BEISS & CO., (Reiss Brothers, Limited).
Hongkong, September 1st, 1921. 1410

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—\$500 each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1921, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M. on THURSDAY, the 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
A. H. ABBAS, Secretary.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1921. 1358

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on and after FRIDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, 1921, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, August 22nd, 1921. 1346

NOTICE.

IN RE ESTATE OF HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, Deceased.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration in the above Estate were granted on the 17th August, 1921, by His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Canton to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons having Claims against the Estate of HERBERT TAYNTON FOORD, deceased, late Engineer-in-Chief of Canton-Kowloon Railway, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Canton, China, on or before the 20th October, 1921, after which date no claims will be admitted, and all persons owing debts to the deceased are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned by the same date.

WILLIAM MURRAY STRATTON, Administrator,
C/O CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY, Canton. 1380

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYMACHUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Hoi's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 5th Sept. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th Sept., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, September 6th, 1921. 1412

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA, LISBON and MANILA.

THE Steamer "ALDERAMIN" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Sept., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, September 5th, 1921. 1413

INTIMATIONS

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

NEXT TERM begins on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th at 8.45 A.M.
All New Boys should attend on THURSDAY, September 8th at 10 A.M.

W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster. 1411

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and at Kowloon Naval Depot, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M., with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD and SURELUS NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamos, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Compresses, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hoses, Old Cordage, Canvas, Old Leather, Old Iron, Old India Rubber, Linen and Woolen Bags, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathes, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engines, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks, &c., &c.

Also
A QUANTITY OF
URGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kots may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on Friday, 9th September, at 10 A.M., comprising:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Furnishings, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale—As detailed in Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. 1331

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE
21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Snooker Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories, Motor Launch "Dayspring".

82

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:—
Boxes OK, KK, LM, LN, LE, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, A, 50.

TO LET—FURNISHED, a BUNGALOW within easy distance of town, healthy position overlooking sea, Three Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, Water on, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, Verandah, Lawn, Garden and Garage, own Lighting. Box MU, c/o Daily Press Office. 110

FOR SALE—COUNTRY BUNGALOW Fully furnished, within half hour rail of town, excellent position, Three Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, Water on, Large Dining Room, Drawing Room, Garage, Garden, own Lighting. Box MY, c/o Daily Press Office. 111

HOUSE or FLAT (preferably furnished) on Peak or higher levels wanted by Married Couple, from October or November. Write C, c/o Daily Press Office. 103

WANTED—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 83

FOR SALE—4 STEWART TERRACE, Peak—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. 1148

TO LET

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot; approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. 1324

FOR SALE.

"KENNIS" THE PEAK, RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,956 Square Feet contains:—

GROUND FLOOR—Large Drawing and Dining Rooms—Wide enclosed Verandah.

HALL—PANTRY—Store Room, &c.

FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms.

BASEMENT—Furnace for Heating—Servants quarters at back.

A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained. Apply—
Care of Daily Press Office 1383

INTIMATION

WHISKY

BRANDY

GIN

CHAMPAGNE

PORT

SHERRY

CLARET

LIQUEURS

All good and reliable.

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Phone 616.

11

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1921.

BROKEN CHINA.

ACCORDING to the report we reproduced yesterday of a speech delivered by Dr. Sun Yat Sen at a gathering in Canton of some two hundred military officers "an expedition against the Northern troops who are swooping down on Hunan and threatening the situation in the South-West is imperative." It was reported a fortnight ago that the Canton Government had wired to the Hunanese General at Changsha promising full assistance with arms and funds for pushing forward the Hunan army, in conjunction with the People's Army of Hupeh, so as to secure the detachment of the Central Yangtze region from the yoke of Peking, and Dr. Sun was stated to have personally sent to the Hunanese General a telegram congratulating him upon the timely assistance given to his nearest neighbours, the Hupeh people, in their fight against the military tyranny of the northern tuchuns and super-tuchuns, and promising that when the remnants of Lu Yung-rung's army in Kwangsi had been disposed of General CHUNG CHING-MIN would lead a Kwangtung army to Hunan to co-operate with the Hunan troops against the forces of Peking. That moment has now arrived. A Chinese news agency at the time dismissed the promise with the remark that "it may be all bluff because Canton's financial position is as bad as that at Peking." Peking, however, in spite of its impecuniosity, has sent a large army to the Central Yangtze region, and has apparently given the Commander a free hand in the matter of acquiring the necessary funds for their support. Public revenues have been seized for the purpose and forced loans raised. We do not know whether the Canton Government proposes that its expeditionary army shall be maintained in the same way, or whether it is able to count more confidently on voluntary support for the army from the provinces in sympathy with its aims; but it seems evident enough that the threat to send an expeditionary force to the Yangtze region is not mere bluff. General Wu Pei-fu's military successes against the Hunanese are creating in

Canton a dread that the whole future of the South West Confederacy will be imperilled if General Wu Pei-fu's plans are not defeated. According to the report we published yesterday, Dr. Sun does not consider that the Northern troops are so strong or so well organised as were the forces in Kwangsi which the Cantonese army shattered, and he believes it will not be so difficult to smash the Northern military machine. That remains to be seen, but meanwhile it is very evident that the Hunanese are fast losing confidence in their ability to resist the fate with which General Wu Pei-fu has been threatening them if they do not withdraw from the province of Hupeh, and leave him to deal with the Hupehese alone in the manner he deems necessary and desirable. He is insisting that the province of Hupeh shall continue to acknowledge the authority of the Central Government at Peking, and he promises on that undertaking being given that the Central Government will concede to the province a suitable measure of self-government. He has also publicly declared that the military operations of the Chihli Army in Hupeh will be stopped as soon as the Hunan troops have been driven out of Hupeh territory. Efforts have been made by General Wu Pei-fu to effect a peaceful solution, but the military commanders of the allied Hunan and Hupeh forces positively decline to recognise the appointment of General Wu as High Inspecting General of the two provinces. This is taken to mean a refusal to acknowledge the authority of the Central Government at Peking, and as implying allegiance to the Government at Canton. This leaves General Wu no alternative but to prosecute his plans for crushing the insurrection, and the Canton Government is naturally expected to come to the help of the threatened provinces with all the support it can afford. Moreover, the existence of the Canton Government itself is menaced, especially as the Prime Minister at Peking is strongly advocating a punitive expedition against the South.

There is, it appears, another inspiration to action on the part of the Canton Government. The Canton Times says there are "important reasons" why the Canton Government should "push forward" at the present time. We give them in our contemporary's own words:—

"It has been intimated that the Pacific Conference will result in some kind of international control of China. Our enemies will use the present division in China as an evidence that China cannot establish a stable government by its own efforts. If the Powers undertake international control of China it will not be favourable to our cause for, accepting as they do the Peking Government as the recognized government of China, they will work for the unification of China by forcing the Canton Government to make a compromise with Peking or, if this Government proves obstinate, they may, by the many ways open to them, attempt to crush this Government. But if, before the Conference takes place, we can advance to the Yangtze and establish the authority of this Government over all the provinces south of that river, then the Powers would be compelled to take cognizance of that fact. Now is the time to turn the tables on Peking. CHUNG YUNG-PING (the Prime Minister at Peking) is clamouring for an invasion of these provinces. We Pei-fu has started that invasion in Hunan. Unless Canton acts, and acts quickly, Hunan will be under the domination of Peking within a short time."

It means, if this is to be done before the Conference meets at Washington in November, that the time is near at hand when a supreme effort will be made to determine which of the two Governments at present existing in China shall govern, but the most such a struggle is likely to decide is whether the Peking Government shall exercise authority and control in any of the provinces south of the great Yangtze river. Until quite recently there was a growing disposition in China to look towards General Wu Pei-fu as the man who was to emerge as the saviour of China. He was regarded as "the champion of the People's rights," and he had a scheme of his own for effecting the unity of the country by Constitutional methods. But he is a shattered idol now. His actions in Hupeh have revealed him to the eyes of the Southern Party as a "treacherous militarist," and as "a beast to be crushed." The South is bidden "to accept the inevitable and prepare for war." The day when China will prepare for peace seems to be getting more remote than ever.

Over 1,000 signatures have been affixed to the petition for Constitutional Reform.

Captain Wahl, Lieut. G. L. Hastings and Lieut. Pritchard were among the passengers who left for England by the Kashmir yesterday.

A grand benefit concert in aid of the widow of Lance-Corporal Way, 2nd Wiltshire, is announced to be given at the World Theatre on Friday.

During this week fines of \$3,000 and \$7,000 have been inflicted and paid by defendants in prosecutions for operations in illicit opium.

The Singapore Cricket Club report shows a loss of \$7,748 for the year ended July 30th. The membership is 1931, an increase of 398. Considerable improvements were effected in the building.

It is notified in Garrison Command Orders that H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B.) has been promoted to Lieut.-General, with effect from August 30th, 1921.

During the past week the number of cases of notifiable diseases has been light. There was one fatal case of cholera and four of influenza. There are also under treatment one case of diphtheria, one of enteric and one of paratyphoid fever.

The Danish sailing ship *Thoon Kuamen* has put into Hongkong after a very rough voyage in the typhoon of last week end. The ship sprung a leak owing to the strain caused by heavy seas and it needed the strenuous work of all hands to keep her afloat.

A coolie died in the Government Civil Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of being knocked down by a motor car in Connaught Road Central the previous day. A truck suddenly got in the way of the car, just as it was about to pass a tram. The car swerved to avoid a collision and went on to the pavement. The deceased was knocked against the wall and sustained a fractured skull.

A young Singapore boxer, named W. W. Gray, 18 years of age, died last week following a boxing bout in which he was beaten by Kid Mac (McKenna) at the Star Opera Hall the previous night. This was the boy's first appearance in the ring, a fact which renders the tragic sequel particularly unfortunate. It is said that the boy was examined by a doctor before he entered the ring and was passed as fit to engage in the contest. The Coroner has been notified and an inquest will be held.

An interesting dispute is in progress between the Chinese Government Telephone Administration and a Mr. Wu, residing in the Tung-pu Hutung, Peking. The latter advertised in the vernacular journals that he was willing to sell his telephone to the highest bidder. The Telephone Administration objects, but Wu refuses to acknowledge their right to object. This is believed to be the first case of the kind in the history of the Chinese telephone service, though in Japan telephones have changed hands without official sanction. Many people want telephone connections but the Administration is unable to meet the demand.

CORRESPONDENCE

TYPHOON MYTH MYTHS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Does your contributor, I.G. really think that, if there was lightning observed in 1908, it is only "possible" that thunder occurred also? If so, it would be of interest if he would, on the conclusion of the present series of articles, give us a few words on the difference between "fork," "shot" and "summer" lightning.—Yours, etc.,

OLD MOORE.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT HONGKONG.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will visit the Colony next year after his visit to India.

This information, we are sure, will be received with the greatest pleasure by the whole community, who will be eager to tender to His Royal Highness a loyal and enthusiastic welcome.

WOPING THEATRE TRAGEDY

THE PRINCIPAL WITNESS FOR THE CROWN.

In the presence of larger crowds of Chinese than ever, the trial was continued, yesterday, of Yung Ko, who is indicted for the murder of Li Siu Fan, leading comedian of the Chau Fung Nin Theatre Company, at the Woping Theatre, on August 16th.

During the morning several European ladies visited the Court and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake, who was one of the visitors, was invited by the Judge to a seat on the Bench.

In the afternoon, a new witness was called, who stated that a certain pink ticket was a ticket of admission to the Woping Theatre at a performance on the 13th day of the moon, but he could not say of which moon.

It was established, by reference to the calendar, that the 13th day of the last Chinese moon corresponded with August 16th.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that he was as anxious as the prosecution could be to establish that this was a ticket for August 16th, and he asked that other evidence might be called from the theatre staff, to make the matter quite clear.

At half-past-three o'clock, the principal witness for the Crown entered the box. This was Sin Chuen, a Chinese detective, a sturdy fellow, who gave his evidence with clearness and confidence. He was in the theatre when the shot was fired; he saw smoke issuing from something in the prisoner's right hand, pursued him out of the theatre, and, eventually, captured him after a strenuous chase, in which, he asserted, he never lost sight of his man.

The Court rose when the detective's evidence in chief had been completed.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]ANOTHER WAR?
HUNGARIANS CROSS FRONTIER
AND ATTACK AUSTRIANS.LONDON, September 6th.
The situation in West Hungary is very serious.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent reports that 2,500 regular Hungarian troops crossed the frontier into Lower Austria and attacked the village of Kirchschlag, forcing the Austrian gendarmes and the National Guard to withdraw, with a loss of 9 killed and 20 wounded.

After several hours' fighting, Austrian reinforcements were despatched from Wismornstadt.

The Hungarian Minister in Vienna has handed the Austrian Chancellor a Note, declaring that the Hungarian Government is ready formally to hand over Burgenland to the Entente Mission at Oedenburg and recognise Austria's sovereignty over it, but will not evacuate the territory until negotiations are ended.

Austria, however, declines to enter into negotiations, until Burgenland is handed over.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

TRADE DELEGATION'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, September 6th.

Well-informed circles are not optimistic of the nature of the expected Soviet reply to the wireless request to permit a Commission to proceed to Russia to supervise famine relief work.

The International Commission is anxious to begin its labours in South Russia at Novorossiysk, where the famine is at its worst, and gradually to work northwards, but the Soviet insists that the relief be centred at Petrograd.

The Russian Trade Delegation in London, in the meanwhile, declare that the period of worst distress has temporarily passed, but may recur between the time when the surplus of the September harvest has been consumed and the next crop is gathered, unless help is forthcoming. They estimate that peasants in the famine areas require 700,000 tons of grain to tide over the interval.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULT OF JERSEY CITY FIGHT.

JERSEY CITY, September 6th.

In the middle-weight championship of the world, Bryan Downey out-pointed "Johnny" Wilson.

EARLIER CABLES.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ASSEMBLY.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO'S ADDRESS.

GENEVA, September 5th.

The second meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations opened to-day. The scene was most animated, and the public galleries were well filled. Delegates from forty-eight States were present as compared with forty-one last year. Dr. Wellington Koo presided, and, in an eloquent address, delivered in English, dwelt on the progress of the League since the last meeting, and foreshadowed greater progress in the work of international peace.

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER AS
PRESIDENT.

GENEVA, September 5th.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Karnebeek, has been elected President of the Assembly of the League by 39 votes to 31 on the proposal of Mr. Arthur Balfour.

MONARCHIST FESTIVAL.
BAVARIAN BURGOMASTER'S
ROYALIST SENTIMENTS.

BERLIN, September 5th.

The ex-King of Bavaria attended a Monarchist festival on the occasion of his name-day at the village of Wildenwarth, Bavaria. The Burgomaster, in a speech of fervent loyalty to the dynasty, said "Happy will be the day when the old Blue and White colours are again flying over every house." The ex-King replied that though times were hard they must keep up their courage, hoping for better things.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

VICEROY ATTRIBUTES OUTBREAK
TO NON-CO-OPERATION.

SIMLA, September 5th.

Lord Reading said that the situation at Malabar was now practically in hand. He attributed the outbreak to the effects of the Non-Co-operation Movement, and said that there were signs that the activity of one section of the movement was devoted to attempts, which had happily been unsuccessful, to seduce soldiers and police from their allegiance.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

TWO MORE FOREIGNERS
SUCCUMB.

SHANGHAI, September 6th.

Two more foreigners have succumbed to cholera, namely, G. F. Powers of the firm of Butterfield & Swire and E. A. Broadrick of Jardine, Matheson & Co. Both men were well-known in China, especially Mr. Broadrick, who was for many years associated with the Yangtze-poo cotton mill.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE AND
INDIA.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Daily Chronicle, in commenting on Lord Reading's speech, remarks on the absence of a reference in it to British and Japanese relations, but declares it is a fact that the consideration of the feelings of Indians for the great Asiatic Power has not been overlooked in the determination to renew the Japanese Alliance.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN UNITED
KINGDOM.

LONDON, September 6th.

Thirteen Chinamen were charged, at Liverpool, with landing in the United Kingdom without permission. It was stated that the Home Secretary had ordered the deportation of six of the prisoners, four others were recommended for deportation and the remaining three were remanded for further inquiries.

CHINESE DELEGATE IN MOTOR-CAR
SMASH.

PARIS, September 6th.

General Liang Chankong, the Chinese delegate to the League, was not seriously injured in the motor-car accident. His left hand was slightly hurt.

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT.

MR. COMPER'S FIGURES.

NEW YORK, September 5th.

In the course of his annual Labour Day message Mr. Comper said that the unemployed in America are at present estimated at six millions.

Mr. Davis, Secretary of Labour, in a speech at Detroit, confirmed Mr. Comper's figures and urged the undertaking of public works and other relief measures.

DAVIS CUP.

AMERICANS AGAIN SCORE.

NEW YORK, September 5th.

The remaining singles in the challenge round of the Davis Cup are being played, notwithstanding the Japanese defeat. Tilden to-day beat Kumagata by 6-7, 6-4, and 6-1, while Johnston beat Shimidzu by 6-3, 6-7, 6-9, and 6-4.

ST. LEGER.

PROBABLES AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, September 5th.

The revised list of St. Leger probabilities is as follows:—Craig-an-Eran (Frank Bullock), Westward Ho (Carriak), Roman Fiddle (Lane), Milesian (Beary), Golden Myth (Jellies), Thunderer (Donoghue), Napoleon (Shatwell), Polemarch (Childs), Beauregard (Strydom), Foundation (Fox), Franklin (Hulme), Star of Blyth (Calder), Glorioso (Grandy), V. Smyth, Polly Flinders (A. Smith), and Tremola (Bosley).

INCURSION INTO KENYA.
NO DANGER ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, September 5th.

In a reassuring statement from a trust-worthy quarter, as regards the Abyssinian incursion into Kenya, it is pointed out that such raids are not unusual, and that no danger to the colonists is anticipated.

AUSTRALIANS MEET SOUTH
OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 5th.

At Hastings, before four thousand people in sunny weather, the Australians, batting on a good wicket, compiled 444. Armstrong scored 182 not out, with some splendid driving, his innings including twenty-one fours. He batted for 4h. 10min. and gave a chance when 24. The Englishmen made 199, Hubert Ashton scoring 65 by chanceless cricket, including 6 fours. Gregory took five wickets for 77. Following on, the Englishmen scored 15 runs for two wickets.

BRITISH SQUADRON VISITS
HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, September 5th.

A British torpedo-boat squadron has arrived at Rotterdam, where it was welcomed by Vice-Admiral Van Bloyswyck. The British Minister gave a dinner to Rear-Admiral Hodges (Commander of the squadron) and five torpedo-boat commanders at the Legation, this evening, at which the Dutch Minister of Marine was among those present.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE CASSEL CONCESSION IN
CHINA.

END OF A FAMOUS LONDON PLAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 28th.

A mild sensation has been caused by the publication of Mr. John Dewey's article in the New Republic giving a detailed account of the terms of a remarkable concession which, he alleges, was made to a British syndicate in China. Mr. Dewey is a well-known American professor, whose philosophy, whose position entitles him to a respectful hearing as a witness. Briefly stated, the syndicate is said to have obtained a monopoly of the coal deposits of the province of Kwangtung, for a period of 90 years. The grant also includes the right to use all means of transportation, by railways, roads, or water. In return for the concession, the British syndicate are to pay the provincial Government one million dollars in silver, this sum to bear interest at 5 per cent. to the Company, and capital and interest are to be repaid to the Company by the provincial Government out of the dividends (if any) received. The contract was signed in April of last year.

This is a remarkable statement, but more startling still is Professor Dewey's assertion that, whereas no confirmation of this contract was given by the Peking Government or by the new Canton Government, an official of the Canton Government has told an official of the Canton Government that the Hongkong Government stands behind the enforcement of the contract, and that Kwangtung province is a British hinterland.

Commenting upon these disclosures, the Manchester Guardian recalls the fact that the China Consortium was formed about nine months ago, signed by groups of British, American, French and Japanese banks, ostensibly directed against concession-hunting which has been the bane of China in the past. The paper regards the coal concession as something which was originally expected from the military chiefs who had temporarily subjected the province of Canton, and, needing money, sold the property of the province they had conquered. The Government of Canton repudiated the contract, which requires the ratification of Peking; and the Guardian says it will be slow to believe that Professor Dewey's reference to the Government of Hongkong being behind the contract is accurate, which, of course, would carry the further implication that the Peking Government is involved. The paper goes on to point out that "even if this particular contract is never enforced," the incident shows the ugly possibilities that lurk in our financial relations with China. The Consortium is the application of the principle of the "open door," but the "open door" is a matter for the Governments concerned, and not for groups of private banks, however influential.

END OF "CHU CHIN CHOW."

Stage plays introducing scenes from the East or a splash of Oriental colouring seem to attract the British public. Certainly many such plays have had extremely successful runs. "The Geisha," "The Mikado," and "A Trip to China Town" all had successful runs, but no instance has a play enjoyed such popularity as "Chu Chin Chow," on which the curtain fell for the last time at His Majesty's Theatre, London, this week, having been performed 2,338 times. There was a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm at the close. Men cheered and shouted, women cried under stress of emotion as women will do, and Dame Clara Butt, standing in a box, sang two verses of the National Anthem.

Then the curtain went up again and Mr. Oscar Asche, appeared alone in the centre of the stage in his gorgeous robes as "Chu Chin Chow" and made a happy farewell speech. Afterwards his popular and accomplished wife, Miss Lily Brayton, appeared, and Mr. Courtice Pounds, the genial "Ali Baba" of the story, and so on, a succession of favourites till all had passed across the stage and received their meed of praise.

I believe it is right to say there has been nothing approaching the 2,338 performances of "Chu Chin Chow" in the annals of the stage. It was a happy thought which led Mr. Asche and his wife to spend a certain wet afternoon writing a play to pass the time in a Birmingham hotel, for that, as all the world knows, was how "Chu Chin Chow" came into being, and brought a great fortune to its authors and amusement to the three million people who paid for admission to His Majesty's.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

I am glad to learn from well-informed quarters in London that the question of the education of young Chinese in England will be brought forward for serious consideration in the course of the next few months. The problem will be examined from a new standpoint. Hitherto the official attitude has been that the matter was one that chiefly concerned private institutions. The whole question, however, largely hinges on money. To afford adequate facilities to Chinese students to come to England to graduate at one of the Universities here involves a large expenditure, and I understand the official mind has undergone a marked change as to how the money should be provided, and this is not unconnected with the Boxer indemnity.

PRISON FOR ROAD ROGERS.

Of late numerous cases have been reported where motorists convicted of driving cars while under the influence of drink have been sent to prison with hard labour without the usual option of paying a fine. It would appear that magistrates up and down the country have come to the conclusion that drastic steps are necessary to preserve the amenities of travelling by road. The safety of users of the King's highway generally are also entitled to consideration. With the enormous increase of road traffic due to the public is of the first importance. The ordinary wayfarers, who cannot boast of a motor-car, are on the whole tolerant of "last" motoring but the inebriated owner-driver of chauffeur is anathema.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

The second reading of the Licensing Bill was carried after a debate which was a very luke-warm affair, and merely served to show how ingrained is the love of compromise in politicians. Mr. Marquand was not far from the mark in saying the Bill was the outcome of a conference "largely composed of brewers and testatesters—about as agreeable a mixture as beer and water." He argued that alcohol in moderation was necessary for working people, and expostulated a story of an anti-drink champion—"the most prominent testatester in the country but I won't mention his name"—coming into a hotel after an air-rail and swallowing three glasses of brandy one after the other. His nervous system had received a shock.

The House enjoyed this "dig" at the extremists and faddists. But the feeling outside is that while the politicians settle these matters to their own satisfaction at Westminster due consideration is denied the legitimate rights of the public. Some pre-war privileges are restored, but the heavy paw of "Dora" is still permitted on others. The bond-fide traveller is abolished. Discretion is allowed to licensing magistrates up and down the country to annoy people by absurd regulations about closing hours.

The most popular man in England to-day is the Lord Chancellor, who, in a spirited speech in the House of Lords, protested against the whole policy of tyrannical interference with private life. Anyone who moves about would corrupt me when I say the Government will pay dearly at the next General Election for what is regarded as a breach of faith in regard to licensing legislation. As the Daily Mail says, expressing as usual the average opinion in the country, "the true road to temperance reform is to punish those who misuse alcohol, not to worry the temperate."

ADVISED AND THE "F.O."

Mr. F. Lennox Simpson, Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, who is over here on a special mission, told me when I saw him this week that he was going away for a few days' rest and time to attend to his private affairs. He assured me that the ill-advised effort of the Foreign Office to throw doubt on his credentials because he described himself as "political" adviser to the Chinese Government has signally failed. The newspapers have given him more prominence as a consequence of the attempted boycott than they would have otherwise done. The public, therefore, have heard more about China and her problems in the last few weeks than has appeared in print here for as many years.

I rather think what has upset the Foreign Office is that Mr. Simpson got so much newspaper publicity. But, more than that, they always object to the use of the word "political" to describe the agent of a Government. It outrages the stereotyped ideas of the Foreign Office pundits that anybody in a diplomatic position should condescend to communicate directly with such dangerous people as journalists, who have a disconcerting habit of telling the public what the public want to know.

NORTHCLIFFE PRESS SCORES OFF THE FOREIGN
OFFICE.

Aspects of this, there is a delightful feud going on between the Foreign Office and the Northcliffe Press. Lord Curzon, as you know, strongly resents an article in the Times which criticised his management of the Department. The Northcliffe reply to the boycott is to make a special feature of "Foreign Office news," and what is more to the point—and vastly entertaining to the public—the boycotted papers are able to print Foreign Office news ahead of the official communiqué.

Thus the withdrawal of the vexatious restrictions on passports between England and France was published in the Daily Mail a day in advance of the Foreign Office announcement on the subject in the House of Commons. This made the "F.O." statement seem belated and tame—a bit of stale news, in fact. The Daily Mail sarcastically asks Lord Curzon why he is so slow, being a day late with official news! Needless to say, the feud, as it develops, amuses the public immensely.—H.B.

FUTURE OF RUPEE
EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, August 5th.

Sterling exchange on the 4th advanced to 1s. 3½d. owing to the belief that imports of foreign textiles will diminish and that the balance of trade will gradually swing in favour of India. The making of the rate of sterling exchange is dependent on the balance of trade and on the rate at which the Indian bazaars will import or export gold. Exchange cannot suddenly soar to a very high level, because at every stage there will be a demand for gold as its rupee price recedes towards or under the pre-war level, but in many directions the opinion prevails that sterling exchange will soon rise to 1s. 6d., and under the new situation which has developed there is no special reason why this rate should not materialise. The price of gold is high in London owing to the fall in the rate of the London New York exchange. At present owing to the high sterling price of gold in London, and its high equivalent rupee price in India, we are exporting the yellow metal. The absorption of this metal will begin later if the price of sterling exchange soars or if the London New York exchange substantially improves. Ultimately the rupee price of gold will be the determining factor for settling the level of sterling exchange. The Government has lost all control over exchange and the price of gold, and the making of the rate of exchange rests with the people of India and the intensity of their desire to buy gold at a certain price level as measured in rupees.

The Government security market, as well as the share market is active. The price of silver in India is gradually coming down, and there is no demand for gold at the present level. The latest quotation for sovereigns is Rs. 20.2 per coin.—Times of India.

MR. HAWKER'S FATE.

ADVISED NOT TO FLY OWING TO
ILL-HEALTH.

Details of the flight of Mr. Harry Hawker, the famous aviator, were related at the inquest, held by Dr. G. Cohen (coroner), at Hendon, and medical evidence showed that for some time past the aviator had been in ill-health, and had been advised to give up flying.

Engineers deposed that the machine had been thoroughly overhauled, and was in a satisfactory condition, and a number of eye-witnesses of its fall testified that there were no flames until it reached the ground.

Dr. Garner stated that Mr. Hawker was not a healthy man. Eighteen months ago he was in such pain with his back that he saw a specialist, and an examination revealed tubercular disease of the spine.

Referring to the post-mortem examination, witness spoke of the condition of the spine, and said that hemorrhage had either taken place in the air or by the shock of landing. If the latter had been the case, he would have expected to find blood which had just oozed out. Instead of that he found a mass of blood on the front of the spinal cord, which had evidently collected under pressure, and witness therefore maintained it was blood which had oozed out during life, and not after death.

The Coroner: If the aeroplane had been, alright, it is likely Mr. Hawker would have been burned—Yes. Witness added that there were superficial burns on the back of the deceased's right hand, right leg, and both ankles above the shoes. If these had been done coming down he should have expected to find some burns different from other burns, whereas all the burns were of the same length. It looked as though they were due to the petrol being spurted on his body at the same time.

Witness added that deceased had been receiving treatment from a specialist and he believed Mr. Hawker had been advised not to fly for some time. His physical condition was not strong enough for him to fly and take risks like that. Deceased did not realize how serious was his condition. Hemorrhage might have started in the air or whilst he was driving his motor-cycle from Kingston.

Witness said his theory was that Mr. Hawker was sitting in his seat when he struck the ground. He was thrown forward and his chin struck something which threw his head back and broke his neck.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner recorded a verdict that Mr. Hawker died of injuries caused by the crashing to the ground of the aeroplane in which he was flying and of which he had lost control owing to his physical disability. This, he said, amounted to a verdict that death was due to misadventure.

LORD MILNER AND LABOUR.
IMPERIALIST AND REFORMER.

"I always have been both an Imperialist and a Social Reformer; indeed a great many people would be inclined to regard me as 'rather an advanced Socialist,'" said Viscount Milner, in an interview by Mr. Ivor Nicholson, published in the August issue of Outlook. "The fulfilment of all our hopes for a higher standard of life for the mass of the people is dependent on the material prosperity of the United Kingdom and the Empire, and the welfare of industry and trade must necessarily always occupy a first place in the attention of our rulers." Lord Milner was pointing out that his views on Imperialism had probably expanded with the fresh experience he had had in the service of the Empire, but he thought the basic ideas had not changed. To the suggestion that an Imperialist and Socialist was a contradiction in terms, Lord Milner said, "Truth is often in contrast. I have said on many occasions in the past that the danger is that the ideals of national strength and imperial consolidation on the one hand and of domestic reform and social progress on the other should become discovered, and that people should come to regard as antagonistic objects which are essentially related and complementary to one another."

What would his opinion be on the advent of a Labour Government? was the next question, and Lord Milner replied: "I should not be apprehensive of a Labour Government, though I think it might often try to do the right things in a wrong way. And as regards imperial and foreign affairs, it would certainly have a great deal to learn. On the other hand, I do not think its domestic programme would be very alarming. Of course, I am assuming that the extreme elements, who are simply wreckers, would not get the upper hand." As to a policy of nationalisation, Lord Milner said that if it meant bureaucratic control he was dead against it, but he thought it was a sound ideal that the great staple industries should be publicly owned by corporations of workers. This could only be reached gradually. Our present industrial system was only a transient form of organisation. The true line of advance was towards a state of things in which instead of capital hiring labour, labour would hire capital. As to the future of the League of Nations, Lord Milner said that the fundamental idea was sound, but it would take time to develop a League of Nations spirit. He was, said, keener about the League of British Nations. If it could work heartily with the United States it would become the nucleus of a more comprehensive organisation.

It is only on a plane of spiritual greatness, magnanimity, and generosity that an Empire the size of ours can hold together.—General Smuts.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD AND
EASTERN TRADE.

The Manila Times publishes a Seattle telegram, dated August 20th, which says: "Operators of shipping boats from Seattle have received orders from Washington to cease booking lumber for the Far East. Shipping men said the order probably would throw all lumber shipments to foreign lines. It is believed that the order resulted from losses of \$350,000 monthly on seventeen vessels in the lumber trade. E. M. Semmes, district manager for the shipping board, said the order would affect the whole coast."

A cable has been received that no more coconut oil will be carried in bulk in crude oil tanks in United States Shipping Board vessels. A cable received by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry at Manila from General McIntyre, chief of the bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington states:

"The local manager of the shipping board advises me that no more coconut oil will be carried in bulk in crude oil tanks in their vessels. The rejection is based on numerous claims of importers for damage due to contamination from unclean tanks, from penetration of changes the colour and otherwise reduces the grade. The insurance companies' club refuses to insure further cargoes. The shipping board manager states that damage claims may exceed the freight money received. Oil importers request our assistance and assert that the order of the Shipping Board is not justified and will cause serious loss of American tonnage. They have engaged space by freight steamers whose shipments arrived in perfect condition, but they fear increased rates."

Coconut oil exporters, says the Manila Times, declare that if the order stands as it is, it will greatly cripple the oil industry of the islands as at present there is not sufficient tonnage to carry the product, which is one of the most important here to market.

The shipping board vessels are oil burners, and the consignees allege that the fuel-oil tanks cannot be used for coconut oil without contaminating it. This is said to be an extravagant allegation, as Standard Oil tank steamers have been used for years to carry coconut oil to the United States. They bring out kerosene and lubricating fuel and take back coconut oil.

The Shipping Board operators here are anxious to renew the tank service and carry coconut oil in bulk. They realize the predicament shippers would face if the service were not renewed. The shippers, at meeting with the operators, proposed a method of cleaning the tanks. This proposal was sent to the Shipping Board by the far eastern representatives, J. F. Marías, before he left Manila for Cebu. Mr. Marías made his suggestion in such a way, mentioning that it is backed by both operators and shippers, that it is believed the order to refuse to carry coconut oil in bulk will be reconsidered and either rescinded or materially modified.

FORESTRY IN CHINA.

China's progress in forestry during 1920 was significant. Developments in the year included: (1) The establishment of the Shantung Forestry Bureau; (2) the extension of afforestation to all the provinces; (3) the activities of the Provincial Forestry Station at Nanking; (4) the co-operation in the planting of trees by the Kansu-Haichow, Peking-Hankow, and Tientsin-Pukow railways; (5) the cultivation and circulation of shoots; (6) the increased interest of district magistrates, agricultural associations, companies, and individuals.

The number of shoots produced during the year totalled about 130,000,000 and the cost of cultivating and planting them amounted to nearly \$250,000.

The Kiangsu Provincial Forestry Station was established in 1918. The yearly estimated expenditure was \$24,000 which was approved by the provincial assembly and appropriated by the financial commissioner of the province. The area under cultivation is 134,000 mow (a mow is commonly 800.65 square yards) with 25,000,000 trees. There are also three gardens for the cultivation of shoots, occupying an area of 371 mow, and three branch stations. Two more branch stations are under consideration. The Government Railways which stand in need of a continuous supply of timber, are taking steps to plant trees for their own use.

TOAD WITH A BIRD'S CALL.

The latest arrivals at the Zoological Gardens include a number of fire-bellied Pigmy toads from Uruguay, presented by Sir Claude Mallet. They are amongst the smallest of toads, measuring barely an inch in length, and were first discovered by Darwin during the voyage of the Beagle. Being of a uniform black colour, with very short limbs, the casual observer might be forgiven for mistaking them for beetles. This superficial resemblance is enhanced when the little creatures are on the move, for their mode of progression is by means of short runs, and not by hops, as in the case of the majority of frogs and toads. Viewed from above they appear inconspicuous; the underparts, however, are of a bright scarlet, this brilliant colouration serving them as a protection, for when surprised they will immediately turn over on their backs, remaining motionless until the supposed danger has passed. The few very conspicuously coloured animals that rely solely on their appearance as a means of intimidating their enemies are nearly all poisonous. The Pigmy toad is no exception to the rule, as it secretes a very active poison when seized hold of. On being taken out of the box in which they arrived at Regent's Park, a number of the toads turned on their backs, assuming the characteristic warning attitude. During its breeding season the Pigmy toad utters a call which has been stated to exactly resemble that of our British Greenfinch. Its eggs, which are laid in small puddles, develop very rapidly, the tadpoles hatching out within twenty-four hours.

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ATTACK ON A CLERGYMAN. FLOGGED, TARRED AND FEATHERED BY MASKED MEN.

An extraordinary outrage was perpetrated the other day on the person of the Rev. Philip Irwin, described as a British subject, and an Archdeacon of the English Episcopal Church, who is a leading figure in religious work among the Southern negroes here, says a Reuters message to the *Daily Telegraph*. As he was returning home in a motor-car after evening service two other cars drove up, and he was asked for the loan of a spanner. As he was about to get this out of the tool-box four masked men stepped out of the each of the other cars, seized him, clapped handcuffs on his wrists, and then took him to some adjacent woods, where, after being stripped, he was flogged, forty lashes being administered with a leather strap. His captors next applied a coat of tar and feathers, after which he was put into a sack, taken in a motor-car to the business section of the city, and then dropped out into the street.

Subsequently describing his experiences, the Archdeacon told the police that his captors accused him of having preached social equality to the negroes, and of having advocated inter-marriage between the white and the black races. They declared that such doctrine could not be tolerated in the South, and threatened they would lynch him unless he left Miami within forty-eight hours. Mr. Irwin said that while he was a British subject he would not insult the American flag by applying to the British authorities for protection.

Four other cases of tarring and feathering have been reported from various parts of the South during the week-end, and the methods adopted in all these are so similar as to suggest the existence of a secret society for the purpose of administering swift "community justice," and similar in its operations to the old Ku-Klux-Klan. There is no mention of a Rev. Philip Irwin in Crockford's Clerical Directory.

CASH VALUE OF SERMONS. FINDING SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS IN TILL.

A few days ago, says the *Bookman's Journal*, two gentlemen, who had been left executors to the will of a friend, on examining the property of the testator, found they could not discharge the legacies by some hundreds of pounds; astonished at this circumstance, as the deceased had frequently informed them he should leave more than sufficient for that purpose, they made the most diligent search possible among his papers, etc., and found a scrap of paper on which was written, Seven Hundred Pounds in Till.

This they took in the literal sense of it; but as their friend had never been in trade, they thought it singular he should keep such a sum of money in a till; however, they examined all the apartments carefully, but in vain, and after repeated attempts to discover it, gave over the search. They sold his collection of books to an eminent bookseller, and paid the legacies in proportion. The singularity of the circumstance occasioned them frequently to converse about it, and they recollected among the books sold there was a folio edition of Tillotson's Sermons.

The probability of this being what was alluded to by the word "Till" on the piece of paper made one of them immediately wait upon the bookseller who had purchased the books, and ask him if he had the edition of Tillotson which had been among the books sold to him! On his reply in the affirmative, and the volumes being handed down, the gentleman immediately purchased them; and on examining the leaves found bank notes singularly dispersed in various parts of the volumes to the amount of £700.

But what is perhaps no less remarkable, the bookseller informed him that a gentleman at Oxford, reading in his catalogue of this edition, had written to him and desired it might be sent to him; which was accordingly done. But the bindings of the books not meeting with the gentleman's approbation, they had been returned, and laid upon his (the bookseller's) shelves until the notes were found.

ACTOR'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE. QUARTERMAINE v. QUARTERMAINE AND FRANKAU.

In this suit Leon Frederick Quartermaine, the actor, petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with Aimee de Burgh Quartermaine on the ground of her adultery with Gilbert Frankau.

The marriage took place on January 15th, 1902, at the Parish Church, Merton, and there were no children.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner. The suit was undefended.

The petitioner, examined by Mr. Bucknill, said that he had filed a petition for divorce against his wife in January, 1910, and a decree nisi was granted to him on November 21st, 1910, but his wife and he were reconciled and that decree was rescinded. In October, 1916, he joined the Cadet Corps of the Flying Corps and he went to France in 1917. In September of that year, when he was on leave he saw his wife and she told him that she had formed an attachment for Captain Gilbert Frankau and that she was not coming back to him. He tried to get her away from the co-respondent, but he failed.

Evidence was given that the respondent and the co-respondent had committed adultery at a house in Westbourne-terrace, Bayswater.

This Lordship granted a decree nisi with costs.

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BRITISH WORKERS' MISSION.**

Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., took the chair, on July 14th, at the Holborn Restaurant at a complimentary dinner of employers and employees to Mr. E. J. P. Benn and Mr. F. Elliott on their return from the United States of America. They went to that country to investigate the economic conditions there, and to create an entente between the Industrial League and Council in England and the National Civic Federation in America. Many trade unions, as well as employers of labour, were represented at the gathering, which numbered considerably over 200 guests.

The Chairman said that experiences of late had fully justified the work and policy of the League. (Hear, hear.) They believed that many in their midst who had been genuinely desirous of securing betterment had been largely groping in the dark. They had exhausted a good deal of error, and, perhaps, characteristic of the British, they had learned by experience, and acknowledged to-day that the policy and methods advocated by the Industrial League and Council were calculated to win greater security and prosperity for the whole of the country, equitably shared amongst all their willing workers, and, moreover, being achieved by the display of the greatest possible harmony between the essential classes of the community. (Hear, hear.) That had been the work to which the League had committed itself. They believed that by friendly negotiation much better results could be achieved, and events of recent times had proved that even if they resorted to conflict they ultimately had to settle down and talk over and adjust their differences. That was the wiser and better plan, and he declared that events had constituted a full justification of the Industrial League and Council. (Cheers.)

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. E. J. P. Benn said he was in America five weeks—just long enough to appreciate that fifty years would be insufficient to grasp all that America had to teach one. But upon one point he could be definite without any qualification; the need for the closest understanding between the English-speaking peoples as the means of saving the world for civilisation was recognised by the Americans with a depth of conviction which rivaled, if it did not excel, our own. He confessed that he had returned a more confirmed individualist than when he set out. Could they imagine a land of 110,000,000 civilised persons without a political labour party; a land in which the workers, who had never heard the words "co. canny" regarded restriction of output as a mythical madness? The policy which was known here as "8d. for 4d." was there expressed as "nothing for nothing." The differences between ourselves and our American friends in these industrial questions were so fundamental that little use could come from the discussion of matters of detail. That veteran leader of American labour, Mr. Sam Gompers, claimed that so far from being fifty years behind England in matters of labour organisation, America was 100 years ahead. He claimed that to estimate the success of a labour movement one must not judge by the violence of its political programme; a more effective test was to go to the homes of the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Gompers pointed with pride to the 8,000,000 working-class homes which were either completely or partially owned by the workmen occupants; to the 12,000,000 automobiles among 110,000,000 people; and to the 15,000,000 owners of shares or other forms of property which existed in that wonderful country.

America, like the rest of the world, was having her revolution, but there it was taking the form of a transference of large blocks of industrial capital into the hands of the workers in industry. The most striking example was the Ford Works, where the workmen owned no less than \$6,600,000 worth of the company's stock. The force of this movement was further shown by the fact that savings banks at street corners were more numerous in America than public-houses at street corners in England. Mr. Gompers claimed that he was leading the only constructive labour movement in the world.

AS AMERICA SEES US.

The whole force of public opinion in America, said Mr. Benn, was directed to teaching its people how to push, whilst in England it seemed to be concerned to teach its people how to lean. (Cheers.) Having expressed the view that the vast accumulation of wealth in the U.S.A. would not flow to Europe as it should do until Americans regarded Europe as a safe place for investment of money, he said that an American senator told him that America looked with some apprehension on the light-hearted way in which we appeared to be conducting great and novel economic experiments, particularly in the matter of legislative enactments. This senator gave the following list of British inconsistencies: (1) Our demand for German indemnities and our refusal to take German goods; (2) our need for industrial activity and our taxation, which, to an American, smelt of luxury but industrial murder; (3) our depleted wealth and our bragging of a higher standard of living; (4) our centuries of economic experience, and our flippant economic legislation, which appeared to be enacted and repealed with equal regularity and levity; (5) our surrender to lassitude, the natural result of the war, and our self-infliction of doubt and hope which must inevitably accentuate the trouble. In Chicago, proceeded Mr. Benn, he heard a speaker tell a brotherhood meeting of 2,500 men that "no power in Heaven or in Hell can prevent America from assuming the leader-

ship of mankind." "I am here to say that is true," said Mr. Benn, "if we are going on in the way we have followed during the past couple of years. But if we can succeed in taking advantage of the one thing we have which America has not the one thing which has given us the trade unions and other blessings; if we take advantage of our genius for organisation and turn it to constructive instead of destructive purposes, then America can do all the leading of mankind she likes; she will have to come here to learn how to do it." (Cheers.) American wages were roughly two and a half times those earned in England, but it was erroneous to suppose that American labour costs were dear. American labour, as a cost factor in production, was among the cheapest in the world. He watched a man earning 7s. 6d. per hour tending three machines, which in England would each have required a minder and a labourer to care for. If it were true that we had to face the consequences of cheap German labour we had also to face the good, healthy, straightforward competition of efficient, hard-working, economic American labour.

MEANING OF "THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

The theory that America was the land of the "Almighty Dollar" was true, but all depended upon what one meant by the dollar. The impression of Americans as a grasping, materialistic crowd of money-makers was altogether beside the mark. We understood neither America nor the dollar. Whilst we grovelled in the depths of sophistry, getting more and more miserable as we failed to find the philosopher's stone in the shape of some mystic new system, the streets of America were thronged with happy, optimistic people who talked a great deal about dollars but more about service. Most mystifications of all, one found the two words used in association. The American, being a sound economist, recognised that the proper measure of service was not that put upon it by the man who rendered it, but the measure calculated by the one who received it. (Cheers.) The only measure which the receiver of service could use was the dollar, which explained America's attachment to it. The underlying inspiration, the thing which gave the cheery life which characterised that wonderful people, was not the dollar, but service. The declaration of independence gave to the American citizen the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; he found happiness, satisfaction, self-respect, and independence in doing good and useful work; in rendering service. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. Elliott, who also replied, said the deepest impression that he formed of America was that it was a nation of capitalists. The country's wealth was rapidly passing from the hands of the big people into the hands of the many, and that transference was being welcomed by the big leaders of industry, who saw in it a bulwark for civil stability and industrial stability. (Hear, hear.) When referring to the packing houses in Chicago, he said that Swift's had 40,000 shareholders, which included 14,000 employees. The shareholding averaged thirty-seven shares per individual, and it would require 900 shareholders to pool 51 per cent. of stock and exercise control. In some firms bonds were purchased on the instalment plan. The standard of living and dress was higher among the workers in America. In Detroit there was one motor-car to ten inhabitants. In England it was one to ninety-five inhabitants. Few signs of poverty were to be seen. They had accepted wages "cut" in a philosophical fashion. While he was there the steelworkers' wages were cut by 20 per cent. They studied and understood economics in America. Rather than see the works of the American Manganese Company—which supported thousands of people—closed, the workpeople and directors met, and there was a voluntary offer to accept a cut of 40 per cent. in wages. The directors agreed to that, and in return they agreed to reduce the rents of the houses in which the workers lived by 40 per cent. Then the shopkeepers agreed to reduce the prices of necessities, a most practical effort at co-operation in bringing down prices. (Hear, hear.) They had no old-age pensions and unemployment schemes. The Secretary of State for Labour told him and his colleague that they thought the people of England were being pauperised by their methods of social reform. The "American worker" said, "Give me the highest possible wages, and in return I will give you the highest possible output and look after my own old-age pension." The American was no more enamoured of the bureaucracy than we were in England. He had a slogan, which Mr. Hoover invented, "Less Government in business and more business in Government."

Sir George Paish, proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, said the problems that we had to overcome were different from those in America. The future of the world depended on the working men of England, who, he was sure, would make good. He looked forward to the time when the working men of this country would be the capitalists of the country, just as they were to-day in America. (Cheers.)

Mr. Albert Bellamy (ex-president of the National Union of Railwaymen), in seconding the proposal, said he was convinced that the American workman did not work as hard as the British workman. The British method took it out of the muscles of the man, and the American employer took it out of their machines. They had something to learn from America in that direction. They were bound to realise that there must be a peace time in industry if there was going to be prosperity in the future for the people. The league wanted the workmen to follow sensible lines and settle their differences round a table, without a strike, misery, and suffering.

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LMSANG"	Wed.	7th Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI & THINGTAU	"TONGSHING"	Wed.	7th Sept.	Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs.	8th Sept.	Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thurs.	8th Sept.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri.	9th Sept.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"TAKSANG"	Tues.	13th Sept.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Tues.	13th Sept.	Noon
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Thurs.	15th Sept.	D'light

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Far Eastern Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about
Thursday, 8th Sept. at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET,
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Dis. Hongkong
M.V. "GLENAPP"	15th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	26th Sept.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	12th Sept.	Glasgow, London & Rotterdam
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	Glasgow, London & Rotterdam
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	Glasgow & Rotterdam
M.V. "GLENAPPE"	27th Oct.	Glasgow, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., Agents.**

Telephone No. 215 sub-ex. 23 and 3892.

Cable Address

Kawakishi, Kobe.

Bentley's A.R.C. 4th Ed.

and Boat's Codes.

Telephone: Benzumi

2344 3333.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. E. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUYAMA

The Company has in hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 8,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 8,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 8,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter, Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 8, Bunko Road.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried via through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
(ELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

To UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

W. K. BATES & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong—

S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

* Calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal, at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG, AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... On or about 16th Sept.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000 ... During 2nd part of Oct.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. G. Passmore FRIDAY, Sept. 9th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, Sept. 12th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	To	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,400	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, & Bombay
"KEYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR" 4,510 9th Sept. Calcutta via S. Pore Pang & R. Goo.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	9th Sept. D'light.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,000	12th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"SARDINIA"	8,800	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 16th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"PERING MARU" ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

"KASADO MARU" (Passenger Service) ... Wednesday, 8th Oct.

DELI & HANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service, touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

AMUR MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.

"BOHEU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe via Shanghai) ... Thursday, 8th Sept.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Wednesday, 7th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. Nos. 144 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 15th Sept. 19th Sept.

HARRIS STEAMERS TO AUSTRALASIA

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

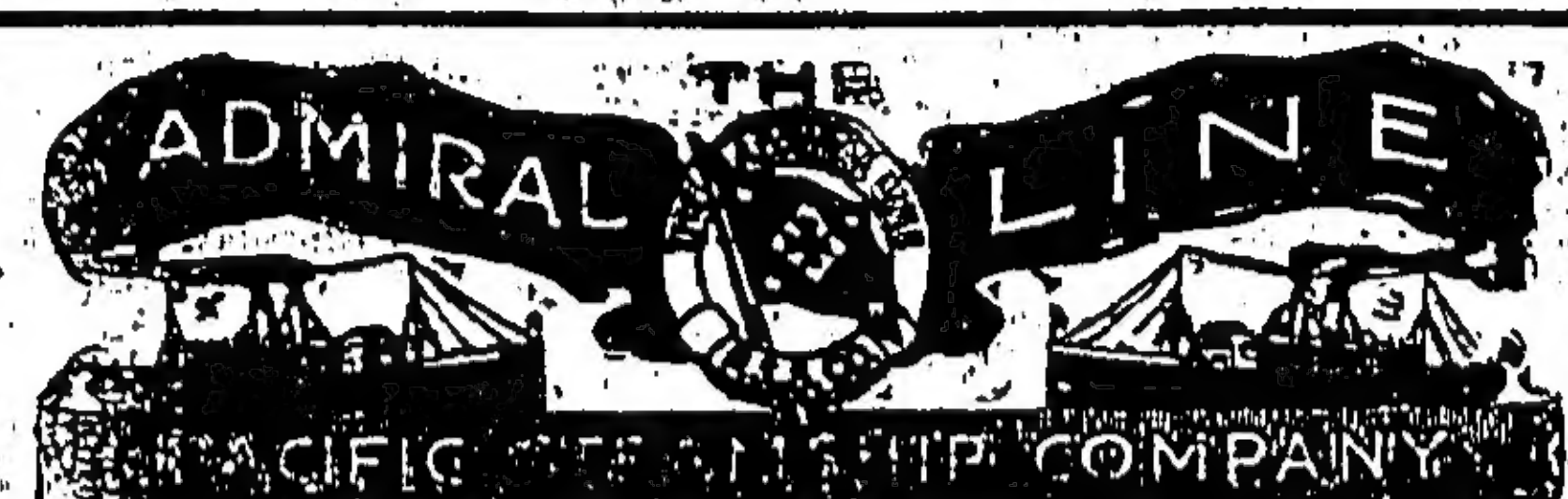
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Sept.	9 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUKCHOW"	On 9th Sept.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 10th Sept.	4 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Sept.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 13th Sept.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Sept.	Noon.
HUIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KALFONG"	On 14th Sept.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 15th Sept.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUITYANG"	On 17th Sept.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



Operator: the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... From Hongkong ... Arrive Seattle Sept. 30th.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Nov. 11th.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... For Manila ... Sept. 20th.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 2nd ... Oct. 24th Arrive San Francisco.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET" ... Sept. 20th.

S.S. "COAXET" ... Oct. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Sept. 10th.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 12th.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BOHODACK" ... 15th Sept.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

AGENTS 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

2477 & 2478.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON

and/or

NEW YORK

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 15th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

St. George's Building.

Telephone 2145. Telegrams "Furness."

